

22. The METHOD of claim 19, characterized in that the transgenic plant is resistant to crop pests.

23. The METHOD of claim 19, characterized in that the transgenic plant is a monocotyledonous plant.

24. The METHOD of claim 23, characterized by the monocotyledonous plant being a maize, rice, sugarcane, sorghum, wheat or brachiaria plant.

25. The METHOD of claim 22, characterized in that the crop pest is an insect.

26. The METHOD of claim 25, characterized in that the insect is of the order Lepidoptera.

27. The METHOD of claim 26, characterized in that the insect is *Spodoptera frugiperda*.

28. The METHOD of claim 26, characterized in that the insect is *Diatrea saccharalis*.

29. A METHOD OF CONTROLLING INVERTEBRATE PESTS IN CROP PLANTS, wherein the crop plants comprise the nucleic acid molecule, as defined in claim 1, characterized in that it comprises planting seeds obtained

from a plant comprising the nucleic acid molecule, as defined in claim 1, in an area of cultivation of crop plants susceptible to invertebrate pests.

30. USE OF THE NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULE, as defined in claim 1, characterized in that it is for the production of a transgenic plant.

31. The USE of claim 30, characterized in that the transgenic plant is a monocotyledonous plant.

32. The USE of claim 31, characterized in that the monocotyledonous plant is a maize, rice, sugarcane, sorghum, wheat or *brachiaria* plant.

33. The USE of claim 30, characterized in that the transgenic plant is resistant to invertebrate pests.

34. USE OF THE NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULE, as defined in claim 1, characterized in that it is for controlling invertebrate pests.

35. The USE of claim 34, characterized in that the invertebrate pests are insects.

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